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Notes of the War.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE FIGHT BELOW NEWBERN.

Perhaps all the particulars of the late fight below Newbern will never be known, and much will not come to light until the publication of the official documents. We have heretofore put together what reliable persons and rumor have furnished us, without endorsing in full their correctness, for it is evident that the arrangement of the forces was such, and the confusion which ensued after the falling back of the militia, renders it impossible for any one man or a dozen to state definitely what did take place. Many of the rumored statements already published are found to be entirely incorrect, and we therefore proceed to give such corrections as have come to us. A reliable gentleman in the fight, states that the entrenchments commenced at Fort Thompson, running west across the Rail road to a swamp. We suppose the line of entrenchments was from two and a half to three miles. Our informant says, that beginning at Fort Thompson, our forces were arranged on this line as follows: First, Col. Lee's regiment; second, Col. Sloan's; third, Latham's and Brem's batteries, then Col. Campbell's, then Col. Sinclair's, then the militia, then the gap at the Railroad, without artillery or infantry, then came four companies of Col. Avery's regiment under Lt. Col. Hoke, and then Col. Vance's regiment near the swamp, Capt. Rand's company being on his left, and Capt. Webster's being on the right. This corresponds very nearly with our former statement. The rest of Col. Avery's regiment are supposed to have been in the rear as a reserve, or to have advanced too late to protect the gap at the Railroad. The early and sudden attack of the enemy seems not to have been looked for.

It appears that nearly the whole burden of the fight on the left wing fell upon Col. Campbell's regiment, which was gallantly and skillfully met by that experienced and able officer. He nobly sustained his reputation in the old army, and well deserves the reward of true merit. The sequel shows that if Col. Campbell had been put in command at Newbern as Brigadier General, as his reputation as a soldier entitled him, the results of the battle would have been different. Col. C., it appears, received no order to retreat until all the regiments on the left and the Commanding General had left the field. A gentleman informs us who received the information direct, that while this regiment was actively engaged in the trenches, a Yankee regiment passed through the gap at the Railroad, and was entering the trenches at Col. Campbell's right unperceived. Their blue coats led to their discovery, when Col. Campbell immediately ordered his regiment to leave the trenches and form. Only three companies could execute the order in time, Capt. Taylor's, Capt. Davidson's, and the other we have forgotten. Major R. D. Hall of New Hanover, and not Lt. Col. Haywood, as we stated in our last, we are told, was ordered to lead the charge. At once he ordered those companies to follow. Our old friend Capt. Taylor of Nash, was in the charge, but was at the time quite unwell and unable to speak much above a whisper; but his young Lieutenants Haywood and Closs, the former commanding the right and the latter the left wing of the company, gallantly and promptly executed his orders with the valor of veterans. These three companies dashed forward against the entire Yankee regiment, pouring into them a well aimed discharge of musketry, which was promptly returned by the enemy, when the intrepid Hall orderd the charge—on they went, driving the enemy over the entrenchments and piling up the slain foe. One Yankee Captain fell over the entrenchments wounded, when Lt. Campbell of one of the companies jumped over and seized him and brought him over a prisoner.

During the severe fighting which ensued, it is said a boy about 14 years old, who, holding several horses amid a shower of bullets and shells, was wounded in the leg. He immediately called aloud for some one to come and take the horses, exclaiming he was wounded. As soon as some one took the horses, instead of running off for help, it is said he hopped to the trenches, pouring a volley of abuse upon the Yankees, and called out for a gun, one was handed him, and he stood with the men loading and firing, and fell back with them. Soon it was perceived that three Yankee regiments were moving to attack Col. Campbell, having passed the entrenchments at other points. At once, he ordered his regiment to form on a hill near by. By the time the order was executed, he discovered that a regiment was pressing him closely in front. He was about to order a second charge, when he learned that an order had been given to retreat, and the regiments in supporting distance of him had all left. By this time, he discovered two other Yankee regiments on his right and left. It was then he commenced his retreat, preserving perfect order in his regiment and covering its rear, at the same time pouring a deadly fire into the enemy. He was pursued some four or five miles, before he reached the Claremont bridge, the old toll bridge over the Trent—the Railroad bridge being then on fire. Here he discovered numbers of men supposed to belong to Col. Avery's regiment, who perhaps were dispersed after the capture of the Colonel, making for the bridge. Col. Campbell here held the enemy at bay until every retreating soldier passed the bridge, and then if we recollect rightly, set fire to the bridge. Soon after he took the Trenton road, and reached Kinston on Sunday morning, we believe, with his regiment unbroken, except the dead and wounded, with many of his men bare-footed, blistered and nearly exhausted.

Col. Vance and Lt. Col. Hoke, with four companies of Col. Avery's regiment were still in the rear. Col. Vance must have commenced the retreat at a still later period, and finding that he was cut off by the burning of the bridges, retreated across Brice's Creek, and up the South side of Trent into Jones. His men suffered severely.

From the Raleigh Standard.

MARTIAL LAW—WHAT IT IS.

The proposition recently made by a few citizens, to request the President to extend martial law over this City and the County around for the space of ten miles from the City, having very naturally raised an inquiry among those whom it would affect, as to the character of this new kind of law to our people; and being ourselves in want of correct information upon the subject, we applied to a legal friend to furnish us such reliable learning as lay within his reach. He has sent us the following, which, after an observation or two of our own, we will spread before our readers.

We find in the Norfolk Day Book the official orders of Col. Cantwell, of this City, who is "Civil and Military Governor" of Norfolk and Portsmouth—martial law having been declared in those places. We make the following extracts from these orders:

"The city bells of Norfolk and Portsmouth will continue to be rung as required by the ordinances of those cities respectively. Tattoo and a second bell, will be sounded in front of the Main Guard House in each city, at 10 o' clock, P. M.; after which the sentinels will begin to challenge all passers. All persons, of every degree, without the countersign or a written pass, signed by the Provost Marshall, and accurately and fully describing the bearer, will be arrested and carried before the Captain of the Guard, for examination. Physicians, persons bringing country produce to the city for sale, and others whose business in life requires them out at night, will be provided by the Provost Marshall with passes, to enter the cities and go about.

Persons desiring to leave the District, or to pass over or upon the water courses, except by the Ferry Boat, will be required to give one day's notice to the Provost Marshall of such desire or intention. The sentinels around the cities and district will suffer none to pass upon any pretext, and will arrest any attempting to go, without the written passport of the Provost Marshall, countersigned by the Civil and Military Governor, and accurately and fully describing the person of the bearer of such passport, and authorizing his, her or their departure."

The above will afford some idea of the great inconveniente of martial law. But at some martial is held every day in Norfolk. The court is composed of military officers, and is "organized and conducted according to the rules and articles of war," and punishment inflicted accordingly. This will afford some idea of the power of these courts, and of the oppression which may be practiced by them. In a word, martial law suspends all constitutions and all laws of a civil nature. It should never be declared, except when indispensably necessary to the safety of the community or State.

The time may come when it will be necessary in this community, but "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Some months ago Mr. Lincoln was vehemently denounced for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and putting the people of Maryland under martial law; shall we, in the absence of the strongest necessity for such a course, follow his example? Besides, if martial law is to be proclaimed in Raleigh, the people for ten miles round, who are also to come under it ought to have a voice in the matter. It would not be right in us to assume to speak for them, and to ask the President to put them, as well as ourselves, under this iron rule.

But to the extracts furnished us by our legal friend:—

"At your request I send you extracts from the writings and opinions of learned jurists upon martial law. The definition of this law, as given more than a century ago by that very profound English jurist, Sir William Blackstone, it will be perceived, is still the accepted one:

"Martial law, which is built upon no settled principles, but is entirely arbitrary in its decision, is, as Sir Matthew Hale observes, in truth and reality no law, but something indulged rather than allowed, as a law. The necessity of order and discipline in an army is the only thing which can give it countenance"—4 *Bl. Com.* 438.

"An arbitrary kind of rule sometimes established in a place or district occupied or controlled by an armed force, by which the civil authority and the ordinary administration of the law are wholly suspended, or subjected to military power."—*Burrill's definition in* 850.

These writers have no conception of martial law proper, except in places "occupied or controlled by an armed force," and then to preserve "order and discipline in the army."

In a very elaborate opinion of vast research, delivered fourteen years since, the late Judge Woodbury, of the Supreme Court of the United States, he thus describes the law military and the law martial, and draws the distinction between them:

"It is a settled principle in England, that "under the British Constitution the military law does, in no respect, either supersede or interfere with the civil law of the realm," and that "the former is in general subordinate to the latter." *Tytler on Military Law*, 365; while "martial law" overrides them all. The articles of war likewise, are not only authorized by permanent rather than tempory legislation, but they are prepared by or under it, with punishments and rules before promulgated, and known and assented to by those few who are subject to them, as operating under established legal principles, and the customary military law of modern times—1 *East*, 306. 313; *Pain vs. Willard*, 12 *Wheat*, 539, *and also* 19; 1 *Mac Arthur, Courts Martial*, 18 *and* 215. They are also definite in the extent of authority under them as to subject matter as well as persons, as they regulate and restrain within more safe limits the jurisdiction to be used, and recognize and respect the civil rights of those not subject to it, and even of those who are, in all other matters than what are military, and placed under military cognizance—2 *Stephen on laws of England*, 602; 9 *Bac. Abr., Soldier, F; Tytler on Military Law*, 119. And as a further proof how rigidly the civil power requires the military to confine even the modified code martial to the military, and to what are strictly military matters, it cannot, without liability to a private suit in the judicial tribunals, be exercised on a soldier himself for a cause not military, or over which the officer had no right to order him.—4 *Taunt*, 67; 4 *Maule & Selw.*, 400; 2 *H Bl*, 103, 537; 3 *Cranch*, 837; 7 *Johns.*, 96. The prosecution of Governor Wall, in England, for causing, when he was in military command, a soldier to be executed for an imputed offence not clearly military, under pretended court martial, without a full trial, and executing Wall for the offence after a lapse of twenty years, illustrate how jealously the exercise of any martial power is watched in England, though the act be done in the army itself, and on its own members.—*See Annual Register for* 1802, *p.* 569; 28 *State Trials*, *p* 52. *Howell's ed.*

Martial law exposes the whole population within its limits, not only to be seized without warrant or oath, and their houses broken open and rifled, and this where the municipal law and its officers and courts remain undisturbed, and able to punish all offences, but to be sent as prisoners, thus summarily arrested in a civil strife, to all the harsh pains and penalties of courts martial, or extraordinary commissions, and for all kinds of supposed offences. By it, every citizen instead or reposing under the shield of known and fixed laws, as to his liberty, property and life, exists with a rope around his neck, subject to be hung up by military despot at the next lamp-post, under the sentence of some drum-head court-martial. *See Simmons' Pract. of Courts-martial*, 40. See such a trial in Hough on Courts-martial, 388, where the victim, on the spot, was "blown away by a gun," "neither time, place, nor persons considered."

As an illustration how the passage of such a law may be abused, Queen Mary put it in force in 1558, by proclamation merely, and declared, "that whosoever had in his possession any heretical, treasonable or seditious books, and did not presently burn them, without reading them or showing them to any other person, should be esteemed a rebel, and without any further delay, be executed by the martial law."—*Tytler on Military Law: p.* 50, *c.* 1, *sec.* 1.

When Gen. Gage issued his proclamation in 1775, he declared, "that, as a rebellion was put to the course of justice, martial law should take place, and continue until the same was restored to their due efficiency." Although the engagement at Concord and Lexington happened on the 19th of April, 1775—though Parliament had in February previous declared the colonies in a state of rebellion, and thousands of militia had assembled near Bunker Hill before the 12th of June, no martial law had been established by Parliament; and not until that day did Gen. Gage, alone and unconstitutionally, undertake, in the language of our fathers, to "supersede the course of the common law, and instead thereof, to publish and order the use and exercise of martial law."

Another of these outrages was by Lord Dunmore in Virginia, Nov. 7th, 1775, "declaring martial law to be enforced throughout this colony."—4, *American Archives*, 74. This was, however, justly denounced by the Virginia Assembly as an "assumed power which the King himself cannot exercise, as it annuls the law of this land, and introduces the most execrable of all systems, MARTIAL LAW.—4 *American Archives*, 87."

To this extract from the opinion of Judge Woodbury, our legal friend adds the the following, as condensed from the same opinion:

It should be borne in mind that there is a marked difference between martial law and a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The suspension of the writ does not dispense with the necessity of a civil precept on oath to justify an arrest—nor with the subsequent examination before final commitment; and as its suspension can only be effected by Congress alone, it may be modified to suit the actual necessity of the case, and confined as well to the particular place as to the particular class of offences, leaving the civil law the fullest range in every matter, except such as may be specified, and withdrawn from its jurisdiction. The suspension of this great constitutional writ, considered as it is by the Englishman "as another Magna Charta," and by our constitution no less valued here, is really a petty arbitrary act compared with martial law; yet never from the foundation of the government till 1861, has there been any suspension authorized by Congress. The following note is found in the work of a learned commentator on that clause of the constitution which forbids the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

NOTE.—"Mr. Jefferson expressed a decided objection against the writ of habeas corpus in any case whatever, declaring himself in favor of "the eternal and unremitting force of the habeas corpus laws."—2 *Jeff. Corr.* 274, 291. Why, said he on another occasion, "suspend the writ of habeas corpus in insurrections and rebellions? If the public safety requires that the government should have a man imprisoned on less probable testimony in those than in other emergencies, let him be taken and tried, *retaken and retried*, while the necessity continues, only giving him redress against the government for damages."—2 *Jeff. Corr.* 344." 2 *Story Const. sec.* 1342, *n*, 2.

GENERAL LEE.

The appointment of Gen. Lee Commander-in-Chief is one which we hail with great satisfaction. In the old army he was justly regarded as second only to Gen. Scott, and we believe that was the opinion of the Lieutenant-General himself. As an engineer officer, he has, confessedly, no superior, and in every respect, we are inclined to think, is the best selection that could have been made to fill Washington has been alleged against Gen. Lee—too much caution; but it proved an advantage in the first Revolution, and may be equally so in the second. The most cautious General in the Federal ranks is Ruell, and he has been the most successful. Gen. Lee is a man of great modesty of character, but extraordinary energy, courage and self possession. In the early organization of our defences in Virginia, he scarcely gave sleep to his eyes; yet so noiselessly and unostentatiously were his duties discharged, that no one knew, except by their results, what had been accomplished. The public never saw Gen. Lee, but they saw that lines of defences arose round their frontiers, which to the present moment, have confined the enemy to Alexandria and Newport News, have held back his invading masses, and made his stereotyped cry of "On to Richmond" the laughing stock of the world. Subsequently ordered to South Carolina, which was then menaced by the enemy, under Sherman and Dupont, who, by a vigorous movement upon the capture of Port Royal, might easily have captured Charleston, he has left that country in such a state of defence that Charleston is considered almost impregnable, and even Savannah, which had become as defenceless as Nashville, was put in a position to make a stout and in all probability a successful resistance to the foe. In addition to the fortifications, a large army has been organized and disciplined, and stationed at such points as are necessary for the efficient defence of the State. The whole mihtary career of this officer, the signal moderation and self-balance of his character, and the purity, disinterestedness and dignity of his life, should ensure to Gen. Lee the entire confidence of the army and the people of the South.

That the command-in chief of the whole army is now placed in the hands of a military leader, is of itself a subject of profound congratulation. The Federal Government, from the beginning, has had but one military head, and he of course an educated soldier. We rejoice that the South is about to adopt the same common-sense course, and to have at the head of all her military operations one man, and he a man trained in camp and accustomed from his youth up to the science and practice of war.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ABOUT NASHVILLE.—Reliable accounts state that the Lincoln force about Nashville is 50,000—that the Union feeling is not strong in the city. The Yankees were publishing two papers in Nashville. Confederate Cavalry under Capt. Morgan and Col. Scott were occasionally hovering around and taking off their pickets. Capt. Morgan, it is thought, has killed or captured 500 recently, and a few days since, it is said, he captured a battery of two field pieces, and killed or captured the drivers. The opinion is entertained that Gen. Johnston will move in a few weeks, although his late retreat has damaged him greatly in Tennessee.

A LIST OF SIGNIFICANT FACTS

1. On Sunday, February 26, 1815, Napoleon Bonaparte left the Island of Elba to undertake the most eventful campaign of his life. In less than four months that campaign was ended, but not with glory or success.

2. On Sunday, June 18, 1815, he risked his all in the battle of Waterloo, and lost army, crown and liberty.

3. On Sunday, January 8, 1815, Sir Edward Packenham moved up his "invincible" columns against the city of New Orleans. He lost the battle, with 4,000 of his men, and was himself cut to pieces by a cannon ball.

4. On Sunday, October 18, 1812, the United States sloop-of-war Wasp attacked and captured the British sloop-of-war Frolic; but on their way to port they were both captured by the British ship Poictiers.

5. On the following Sunday, October 25, 1812, the British frigate Macedonian, having the wind and commanding her own movements, attacked the United States frigate United States; but was captured, brought into port, and converted to an American vessel of war.

6. On Sunday, June 9, 1861, Brigadier General Pierce (Federalist) prepared and expected to gain a glorious victory over the Confederate "rebels." under Colonel (now General) J. Bankhead Magruder, near Hampton, Va. The battle, delayed until Monday, the 10th, was fought at Bethel; but Pierce was not crowned with laurels, nor did he long retain his command.

7. On Sunday, July 21, 1861, General McDowell, of the Federal army of 55,000 men, under the eye of General Scott, attacked Gens. Johnston and Beauregard of the Confederate army of 28,000 men at Manassas Plains; but was driven back, as if by a Divine hand, with dreadful disaster and dismay. Both he and General Scott were afterwards superseded.

8. On Sunday, January 19, 1862, Generals Crittenden and Zollicoffer attacked the Federal forces at Fishing Creek, near Somerset, Ky. There was, however, an awful mistake made by somebody. Their ranks were torn and broken; their stores and cannon were lost; their slain and wounded fell into the hands of the enemy; and the gallant Zollicoffer there fought his last battle.

It is worthy of note that, in each of the above cited cases, the aggressive commander, with whom rested the responsibility, to a greater or less degree, of using the Sabbath as a day of blood and earnage, suffered not only defeat, but also the loss of either life, liberty, or place.

Other events of the pending war, though less important, tell a similar tale:

9. On Sunday, April 14, 1861, (such is the date given by the Charleston Courier,) Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation for 75,000 troops to put down the "Southern rebellion." This unusual mode of marking the Sabbath does not seem, however, to have elicited unusual tokens of the Divine favor.

10. On Sunday, May 19, 1861, the United States steamers Monticello and Minnesota attacked the Confederate batteries at Sewell's Point, Virginia, but were driven off with loss.

11. On Sunday, June 2, 1861, the United States steamers Wabash, Anacosta and Thomas Freeborn attacked the battery at Aequia Creek, but withdrew greatly damaged. Another fruitless attack was made on the same battery on Sunday, July, 7.

12. On Sunday, June 16, 1861, occurred the fight near Leesburg, Va., in which the Federals were driven off by Colonel Hunton.

13. On Sunday, the same day, the Federalists came up by railroad to Vienna, Virginia, but were forced to fly with terror and loss by Colonel Gregg's regiment of South Carolinians.

In all the above cases it will be seen that the aggressors were the losers.

The nearest approach to an action brought on by the Confederates on the Sabbath, (except that disastrous affair at Fishing Creek, already noticed,) will be found under the following dates:

14. On Sunday, July 21, 1861, (the day of the Manassas battle,) the Confederate steamer Madison, at Cedar Keys, Florida, made the quiet capture of four United States prizes, with Lieutenant Selden and nineteen sailors.

15. Sunday, October 6, 1861, occurred the "Chickamicomico races," in North Carolina, in which the 3rd Georgia regiment, under Col Wright, as the *finale* of an enterprise previously undertaken, chased an Indiana regiment for twenty miles, taking thirty-two prisoners, and valuable stores, with the loss of only one man, who died from exhaustion.

All the other recorded doings of the Confederate forces upon the Sabbath consists of the ordinary army movements, or at most of the bloodless occupation or the following vacant or surrendered posts, viz:

16. The Pensacola forts and navy yard on Sunday, January 18, 1861.

17. Fort Sumter, South Carolina, Sunday, April 14, 1861.

18. Fort Smith, Arkansas, Sunday, April 26, 1861.

19. Fort Staunton, Arizona, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

20. Mason's Hill, Virginia, Sunday, August 25, 1861.

Do not the above facts give strong reason for believing that the God of the Sabbath is disposed to vindicate the honor of His day? Oh! that these plain and impressive monitions may arrest the attention and influence the conduct of those brave and patriotic men who control our army movements, and who would sooner sacrifice life than hurt their country's cause!

Southern Presbyterian.

Heavy Shot.—We are gratified to learn that the large gun, recently cast in Richmond, for the Virginia, has been placed in its position on board of that vessel. It throws a solid shot, we understand, weighing 360 lbs. The shot is long, and has a steel point. This, together with her two Armstrong guns, put on board since her return from Newport's News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to her being perfectly shot and shell proof.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

HOW A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER CAN DIE.

The Central Presbyterian contains a biographical sketch of the Rev. Dabney Carr Harrison, Captain of company K, 58th Virginia regiment, who fell while gallantly leading his men in the terrible fight at Fort Donelson. We copy a portion:—

When the sun rose on that bloody Saturday, it saw him already in the thick of the battle. Through seven hours of mortal peril he wrestled with the foe. With dauntless heart he cheered on his men. They loved him as a father and eagerly followed wherever he led. Their testimony is that he never said "go on," but always "come on," while ever before them flashed his waving sword. At length they saw with fear and pain that his firm step faltered, that his erect form wavered and was sinking. They sprang forward and bore him from the field to die. "He had warred a good warfare, ever holding faith and a good conscience."

With reverence I have taken in my hand the hat he wore in the battle; with tears and a swelling heart have I gazed on it. It is pierced by four balls. Three whistled partly through and did him no harm. The fourth, partly spent, marred that beautiful brow. But these were as nothing. He calmly fought on. A more fatal aim sent a ball into his left breast, above his heart, quite through his body. His men did not know it. He still cheered them on. Another deadly aim drove a ball through his right lung; just where cannot be told. His face was to the foe and his step onward even when, from loss of blood and exhaustion he began to sink.

Yet he did not die till the next day. Like his brother, seven months before; like his sister seven days after; like the little one to whom we had given his name, he was to die on the Sabbath, with the calm of the eternal Sabbath filling his breast. He was carried to Nashville and tenderly nursed by faithful men.

Only two incidents of his dying hours have reached us. Calling for one of his manuscript books, he took a pencil, and, with a trembling hand, feebly wrote these words: "Feb. 16, 1862, Sunday—I die content and happy, trusting in the merits of my Saviour, Jesus, committing my wife and childrden to their Father and mine. Dabney Carr Harrison." Precious legacy of love and prayer! Precious testimony of faith and blessedness!

When he felt that death was just upon him, he gathered up his remaining strength for one more effort. Resting in the arms of one of his men, and speaking as if the company, for which he had toiled, and suffered, and prayed so much, was before him, he exclaimed, "Company K, you have no Captain now; but never give up; never surrender."

Thus was his last breath for his country; for the cause [illegible] him; for which he wept, and prayed, and made supplication in secret; for which he was content to "endure hardness as a good soldier," and then cheerfully to die.

These dying words beautifully connect themselves with those of his brother Peyton on the field of Manassas, and taken together, they have a special fitness to our country's present need.

When the Second Virginia regiment, fighting on our left at Manassas, was broken by a sudden and destructive flank fire of the enemy, and by the unfortunate command of its Colonel, Peyton and a few officers of like spirit, rallied a portion of the men and led them in a perilous, but splendid and victorious charge. In the midst of it, however, he fell, shot like his brother, in the breast. Two of his men bore him from the field. His face was radiant with heavenly peace. He spent a few moments in dictating messages of love, and in prayer for himself, his family, and his country. "What more can we do for you?" asked the affectionate young men who supported him. "Lay me down," was his answer, "I am ready to die; you can do nothing more for me; rally to the charge!"

Description of the Merrimac.

The screw frigate Merrimac (now called the Virginia) was built at the Charleston Navy Yard, Massachusetts, in 1855. This splendid vessel, regarded as the finest of the seven screw frigates built in 1854–'55, was of 3,200 tons burthen, an armament of 40 heavy guns. At the time the Northern officers deserted the Gosport Navy Yard, they fired the Merrimac, and burnt her to the water's edge. For many months, since the Navy Yard has been in our possession, the work of transforming the half-burnt wreck into an iron-clad floating battery has been going steadily forward.—Heavy timbers were framed on either side of the vessel, at such angle as to form a roof over the gun-deck, and by a double layer of railroad iron, placed crosswise and covered iron plates, this roof was made completely bomb proof. Light and air is admitted through a grating connecting the upper edges of both faces of the roof. The sides of the vessel, as far down as six feet below the water mark, are likewise plated with iron. The engines and machinery of the ship are also all below the water line. She mounts only ten guns. Of these four (ten-inch Columbiads) are on each side, with a heavy rifled gun at the bow and stern. The Merrimac is commanded by Com. Franklin Buchanan. She is thought to be almost impregnable, and French officers who have visited her have pronounced her a more formidable engine of war than either the Warrior or LaGloire.

Federals Landing on the Georgia Coast.—AUGUSTA, GEO., March 21.—The Savannah News learns that the Federals landed yesterday at Red Bluff, eight miles from Savannah—supposed about 7,000. The Republican says that official information has been received that one thousand Federals landed at Bluffton early this morning. Passengers report that 15,000 had landed from the gun-boats, and were preparing to march to the railroad. There is great activity among the Confederate troops on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

CONSCRIPT LAWS.—It will be seen from President Davis' message to Congress, published in this paper, that he asks the repeal of existing military laws, and the making of conscript laws instead. He recommends a law subjecting every man between 18 and 35 years of age, to military service. Those over 35 to be held in reserve in case of emergency.

Mr. Wigfall and others, approved, and Mr. Oldham, of Texas, opposed the measure. Mr. Oldham said that the measure proposed dealt a vital blow to our liberties. It was in violation of the rights of the States. England had never dared to fill her armies by conscription. Lincoln had not done it. France and Austria could do it, because they were despotisms.

Referred to military committee.

POSTPONED.—It will be seen that the sale at Mr. Hege's store, in this place, advertised to take place on Tuesday last, has been postponed to Monday next.

☞ See new advertisements.

It will be seen that E. A. Vogler, Esq., has been appointed assessor, and will attend at the Commissioner's Hall on Saturday the 12th and Saturday the 19th of April.

☞ On account of the invasion of a portion of the Eastern part of the State, by Gen. Burnside, many of the Eastern people have fled from their homes, and have sought refuge in the up conntry. A number of families have arrived at this place, and more are expected. Every exertion will be made to render them as comfortable as possible.

SALT.—The greatest difficulty in the way of the South in the present struggle, is the want of salt. Every means to obtain a supply of this article should be resorted to. We can do without many things, but salt is a vital article.—*Standard.*

We would most earnestly impress upon the minds of the people, the importance of delaying no longer to make all possible exertions to procure a supply of the indispensable article of salt, ere it be too late.—at this time, from the Virginia Salt Works without much difficulty. The busy season may be urged as an excuse for delay, but we fear delays are dangerous, and the sooner an earnest move is made in this matter, the better, for salt, every one knows, is indispensable.

Salt might, perhaps, also be procured from Wilmington, *via* Fayetteville, and thence wagoned into the interior. Delay not!

☞ The Northern and Southern mail again arrives in the morning.

☞ The proceedings of the Confederate Congress are not of much general interest. Mr. Foote proposes to raise a million of men for the war, and an appropriation of two thousand millions of dollars.

ORGANIZED.—Another Forsyth Volunteer Company was organized on Wednesday last, and the following officers elected:

A. C. Blackburn, Captain; J. W. Goslin, 1st Lieutenant; Romulus Cox, 2d Lieut.; Virgil Walker, 3d Lieut.

DEATH OF COL. YARBOROUGH.—The Raleigh papers announce the death of Col. Edward Yarborough, of that city, on the 29*th ult.* He was well known as the proprietor of the Yarborough House.

FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

We learn from the Knoxville Register that the enemy attacked our forces at Cumberland Gap on last Saturday week, but were repulsed with supposed heavy loss. The loss on our side was very light, only some half a dozen being wounded—one mortally. As soon as the enemy commenced their attack on the other side of the mountain, the Tennessee traitors on this side commenced their deviltry, firing upon our men from the bushes, by which means Lt. Miller, of the 29th N. C. Reg't., Col. Robert Vance, was wounded in the thigh.

THE WAR TAX.—It is understood that Treasurer *Courts* has made a satisfactory arrangement for the sale of State bonds to an amount sufficient to pay the Confederate War Tax of this State into the Confederate Treasury in April, agreeably to the provisions of the ordinance of the Convention.

MANUFACTORY OF SMALL ARMS, &c.—At Charlotte, $15,600 have been subscribed to establish a manufactory of small arms and ordnance in that place. The Company will be organized on the 27th Abril.

The People Moving.

It seems as if the late reverses to our arms have aroused the people and inspired them with renewed vigor. Our State exchanges contain notices of new companies of Volunteers, *en route* for Raleigh and other places, from almost every county, and new companies are still forming. This is the right spirit; and we know North Carolinians will do their duty in the battle-field, provided they have proper officers to command and encourage them.

In fact, the people are moving everywhere, all over the South, and are terribly in earnest to drive the invader from our soil. Volunteers always make the best soldiers, and we hope nothing will turn up to dampen the ardor of our young men, who have so readily come to the rescue throughout the State. Everybody cannot enlist in the army, and we believe Forsyth has now, or will shortly have, fifty per cent. of her militia in the field, and other counties probably have a still larger proportion.

As the enemy is coming nearer, the press of the State alludes to the movements of our troops with great caution, lest the enemy might be advised of important movements. This is, also, as it should be. Let us keep our own secrets, and be prepared at every point, if possible.

The North Carolina Railroad is taxed to its utmost in conveying troops and munitions of war.

☞ Captain Atwood's Forsyth Company left for Raleigh yesterday, and we have no doubt will prove a credit to their county and State. Lieutenants Atwood and Stafford have both experienced the hardships of the soldier, and they will know how to care for their men.

It will be perceived that the list of officers is incomplete, as they had not been appointed, when we received the names.

The following is the roll of the Company:—

J. W. ATWOOD,	Captain.
B. F. Atwood,	1st Lieutenant.
John C. Stafford,	2nd Lieutenant.
H. C. Banner,	3rd Lieutenant.
J. W. Bitting,	1st Sergeant.
H. N. Chitty,	2nd Sergeant.
M. H. Fulp,	3rd Sergeant.
Lewis Garbode,	4th Sergeant.

Privates.

Francis Aldrige, J. M. Adams, J. S. Atwood, Eli Bodenhamer, William Bodenhamer, J. F. Boles, Haywood Brown, Nathaniel Brown, David Brown, Solomon Brandon, H. F. Burke, Alves Barnycastle, John Crouch, Augustin Crouch, W. W. P. Caudel, Tyre Crews, Thos. W. Dial, Jacob Essacks, John Fletcher, Andrew Fletcher, —— Galimore, W. H. Godwin, Edward Hartel, A. W. Hensdale, Wm. Hasten, Egburn Hauser, Jacob Hege, J. M. Haythcock, John James, Robert Ingraham, Amos James, John Kennedy, James Kennedy, A. Kiger, N. W. Kiger, W. Kapp, J. T. Brake, Buckingham, Wesley Moss, Noah Shaw, B. Massicup, H. T. Newsom, John Marshall, C. R. Preston, Brittain Proctor, James Payne, C. T. Pope, Cyrus Patterson, Henry Ransom, Richard Ransom, Moses Rominger, Emelius D. Spaugh, T. B. Sapp, Isaac Sapp, Wm. D. Smith, F. M. Smith, R. B. Smith, J. S. Speace, Wm. Spaugh, Joseph Sailor, Martin Spaugh, Martin Sapp, W. Standaford, John Tuttle, Solomon Tysinger, Silas Venable, Joseph Waggoner, W. W. Wolf, Lewis Westmoreland, Jerre. Wren, John Yarbury.

The sum of $50 has been contributed towards defraying expenses of transportation to High Point.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We have been able to examine the official correspondence that has passed between our government and that at Washington on the subject of the exchange of prisoners; the correspondence being conducted by General Howell Cobb, commissioner on our part, and Major General Wool, in command of the Federal forces at Fortress Monroe. The correspondence affords evidence of the most shameless and flagitious act of perfidy that was ever perpetrated by a civilized power—the North having violated its distinct engagement to release our privateersmen and to parole our prisoners "within ten days after their capture," as soon as the Fort Donelson disaster changed the surplus of prisoners from our side to theirs.

It seems that the proposition for an exchange of prisoners was first made by Gen. Wool, in a letter to Gen. Huger, dated the 13th of Feb., 1862.

The points of the whole negotiation, extending through a correspondence of many pages, may be stated in a few words. At the time it was believed our government held the larger number of prisoners, the United States proposed to exchange all prisoners, and to place on parole, in their own country, the surplus held by either party; and our government agreed to the proposition. Before the agreement could be reduced to writing and signed by the parties, the casualties of war reversed this state of things, and gave the United States the larger number of prisoners. With this change of things the United States changed their policy, and deliberately, and perfidiously, and shamelessly, receded from the proposition to which they had been distinctly committed by every obligation of truth, honor and good faith.

A recommendation has been made by the Secretary of War, on the statement of facts referred to above, to declare discharged such of our own citizens as are now subject to parole.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.—We learn that the citizens of Beaufort and Pitt Counties, finding it impossible to remove their cotton and naval stores beyond the reach of the enemy, have committed them to the flames. We understand that P. A. Atkinson, Esq., of Pitt was one of the first to set the example in that County, and that he consumed about 400 bales. *Standard.*

The Federal Congress had voted eighteen millions for constructing iron gun-boats. It is said that another Monitor with 6 guns is nearly ready.

The President has proclaimed martial law, over Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Bath, Aleghany, Monroe, Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas and Randolph counties, Virginia, Gen. Heath to execute the law.

LATEST NEWS.

The mails are very irregular, and it has become quite a common occurrence for the Virginia papers to be three or four days old when they arrive here.

We learn from the Charlotte Bulletin of Thursday, that no impression had been made on Island No. 10, as late as the 31st March.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—Intelligence was received here this morning that the force of the enemy attempting to take Island No. 10, have been throwing shot and shell for 240 hours. They have expended over three thousand thirteen-inch shell, and have burnt over one hundred thousand pounds of powder, yet they have done no damage to the parapets of our works, to the buildings, to the magazines, or to our guns. Up to this time only one Confederate soldier has been killed. Communication with the Island by Tiptonville has been interrupted.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—News received from Humbolt confirms the report that Col. Ed. Picket's Tennessee Cavalry Regiment was surprised on Sunday at Union City, 26 miles south of Columbus, by Federals, and one hundred of them taken prisoners, together with three hundred horses and all their camp equippage.

FORTY-TWO YANKEES KILLED.

BALDWIN, March 28.—On the 22d inst., a detachment of Capt. Owens' Florida Cavalry, consisting of thirty men, killed forty-two Yankees, who had landed from a gunboat at New Smyrna, and mortally wounded two and took one prisoner out of fifty-two that landed. They also hung a negro boy who had piloted the Yankees into Smyrna. The Yankees afterwards sent a flag of truce ashore, asking permission to bury their dead, which request Captain Owens informed them he would comply with, if they would send back seven negroes which they had stolen. They readily acceded to the terms proposed. The negroes were sent ashore and the dead Yankees duly buried.—Nobody hurt on our side. The arms, &c., at that point are all safe. The Yankees will not get them.

BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

A battle took place near Fort Craig on the 21st of March, between 2300 Confederates and 1,000 Federal regulars and 4,000 New Mexico volunteers and 100 Pike-Peakers. Col. Green commanded our forces and Gen. Canby commanded the Federals. Our loss was 36 killed and 106 wounded. The loss of the Federals about 500. Twenty five hundred of the enemy returned to Fort Craig. The balance are missing. Our forces have surrounded them, and they must capitulate.

FROM THE WEST.

The bombardment continued at Island No. 10, at last accounts. Our troops were said to be in good spirits. The result, however, is considered doubtful. We have had a rumor here, we do not know authority for it, that Gen. Beauregard had cut off a wing of Gen. Buell's army. Large forces are concentrating of Memphis, perhaps at Corinth, Miss.

FROM YORKTOWN.

The Yankees were said to be advancing towards Yorktown in large force on Friday. A slight skirmish took place on Thursday between the advance forces of the enemy and our pickets, in which Lieut. Wray, of the Old Dominion Guard, was wounded in the hip. No other casualties reported on our side. Women and children were flying from the Peninsula.

All eyes are turned towards Yorktown as the scene of the next conflict on the Eastern States. It is believed that Gen. McClellan was at Fortress Monroe with a large force and would attack Gen. Magruder.

The Federals have been landing large forces at Newport's News—report says as many as 15,000 in a single day. We hope that Magruder will give a good account of them.

Gen. Johnston's evacuation of Manassas is commended as a brilliant military feat, performed without loss in the face of a superior force. The Yankees don't exactly understand the movement. They pretend that they have 200,000 men in and around Washington. We don't believe the half of it. We think it doubtful if they have 80,000. It is highly probable they are moving troops to the West, intending to make their grand move in that quarter, and in the meantime affecting to have a vast army on the Potomac. It is supposed they have repaired and got in operation the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, which will greatly facilitate transportation.

The Standard of April 2, says: "From the neighborhood of Newbern we hear but little. The Yankees were in possession of Swansboro', and had advanced to Pollocksville, in Jones County. Gen. Ransom's brigade, we learn, is looking after them. Of the strength of our force in that section, we say nothing; it is, however, believed to be ample."

THINGS AT NEWBERN.—It is almost impossible to get correct information from Newbern. The enemy closely guards every point. Our pickets we learn have been driven in within a day or two and an advance is expected. One of our pickets was killed a few nights ago. We learn that the Yankees have commenced the re-publication of the Newbern Progress.

At Newbern on the 22d, Burnside landed a large number of wagons and artillery, with reinforcements of men, indicating a forward land movement. It was even reported that 15,000 of them had marched towards Kinston, but the report is not credited. The real designs of the enemy are not yet manifested—whether for Goldsborough, Wilmington or elsewhere.

Gen. Burnside occupies as his headquarters, the house of Mr. J. M. E. Harrison, known as the "John Stanly House," the place that Gen. Washington stopped at when he visited Newbern; Gen. Foster occupies the residence of Charles Slover; another General occupies Judge Donnel's house. The office of the provost marshal is in the Bank of Commerce. The Merchants Bank, both Methodist Churches, and the Academy are used as hospitals. The Yankees have service for the soldiers in the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, and in the Christian Church for the negroes.

BELLS GIVEN.—The Church bells at Augusta, Geo., New Orleans, La., and Staunton, Va., have been given to be cast into cannon.

News of the Week.

NORTHERN NEWS.

For which all due allowance, of course, should be made:

"THE SITUATION."

The New York Herald, of the 19th ult., in its "situation" article, says:

The great stronghold at Manassas has been wholly abandoned by the rebels, and is now occupied by the advanced corps of the Union army. The rebels retreated on Saturday and our troops took possession of the abandoned fortifications on Monday night, when Col. Averill, with a large body of cavaly, bivouacked in the ruins of the dismantled works. Everything that could be destroyed was burnt by the retreating rebels, who, according to rumor, have fallen back *en masse* upon Gordonsville at the junction of the Orange and Alexandria with the Virginia Central Railroad.

It is believed that the only point at which they can, with any confidence, make a stand, is near the junction of the "Frederick and Potomac" with the Virginia Central Railroad, in which neighborhood the North and South Anna rivers unite and form the Pamunky river, about twenty miles north of Richmond. At this point the country is much broken, and admirably fiitted for defence.

It is reported that in their retreat the rebels have destroyed the railroad bridge across the north fork of the Rappahannock.

In their haste they left behind straggling parties of soldiers, who seem to be very glad to be made prisoners.

In their retreat they destroyed the railroad bridges locomotives, and burned vast quantities of commissary stores; but a large amount of corn and provisions have fallen into our hands.

Numbers of log huts and tents were found standing at Manassas, sufficient to shelter 30,000 troops.

Col. Geary made an advace from Leesburg on Monday as far as Carter's Mills. He found the whole country devastated by the rebels; the ruins of burned graneries and grain stacks strewed the way. Visiting the scene of the battle of Ball's Bluff, Colonel Geary caused the bleaching bones of the Union soldiers who fell in that fight to be buried.

THE ABANDONMENT OF MANASSAS.

The Herald says that the abandonment of Manassas is equivalent to the abandonment of Virginia by the rebels without risking a great and decisive battle. They have no other place within the limits of the State where they can make the stand which they could have made there. We presume that the flying army has been reduced, by sickness, expiring enlistments and desertions, and by detachments drawn off to other quarters, to considerably less than one hundred thousand men. We presume that the Federal army in pursuit will considerably exceed a hundred thousand men. [illegible] from eighteen to twenty thousand or more, while our little Spartan band in the field numbered not more than twenty five or twenty-seven hundred all told. Yet the victory was ours *de facto* for we fought the enemy till the dusky evening showed the woods apparently riven with ten thousand streams of lightning fiercely flashing. We then fell back and retired from the field, having piled the ground with the fallen enemy in such numbers that they quailed at the shock of the victory they claimed!—and victory for the Northern army, indeed.

[illegible] will doubtless be broken bridges and obstructed roads.

The evacuation of Manasssas is virtually the end of rebellion in Virginia and the restoration of that State to the Union. [!!] With the close pursuit of the retreating rebel army which will doubtless follow, we may now reasonably count upon the final collapse of the vagrant Government of Jeff. Davis before the 1st of May, and the reopening of the whole South and its great commercial staples to the markets of the world.

PASS THEM ROUND.

As an illustration of the spirit by which the Southern people are actuated, we will relate the following incident, given us by a gentleman cognizant of the facts:

Two half-grown lads were out hunting in the neighborhood of Newbern, and were discovered and accosted by a Yankee Lieutenant.

One of the boys wore the letters "N. C." on his cap, which attracted the Yankee's attention, and he inquired of the boy what they meant.—The boy replied "North Carolina;" whereupon the Lieutenant ordered him to remove them. This the boy declined doing, when he was again ordered to take them off and again refused to do so. The Lieutenant then remarked that he would take them off himself; and was in the act of dismounting from his horse to do so, when the boy winked to his comrade, who took his meaning, and in a moment the guns of both the boys were levelled at the head of the Yankee officer, and he was commanded to surrender. Seeing the utter hopelessness of his case, and perfectly astounded at the spirit of the boys, the Yankee gave up his pistol; and on being ordered to dismount, did so. The boys then secured him, and again placing him on his horse, conducted him to Kinston, where he was safely lodged in jail.

Surely the days of the Revolution are again upon us!—*Norfolk Day Book.*

A new light brass cannon has been adopted by a Richmond Infantry company. It shoots with great force, and accurately too, it is said, over a mile. It weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds. It has been tried with twenty, forty and sixty musket balls, and with the latter charge scattered thirty-seven feet. It is so light and so easily drawn that five boys can advance or retreat with it, as fast as infantry at double quick.

MARRIED,

On the 27th March, in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, MR. JNO. T. RIGHTS, to MISS HARRIETT R. SWAIM, all of Forsyth.

DIED,

On the 10th ult., in the 25th year of his age, at the residence of his father-in-law, the Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin county, N. C., JOHN MARSHALL KERR, formerly a Lieut. in the U. S. army, and eldest son of the Hon. John Kerr of this State.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest CASH price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem Jan. 17, 1862. 28-tf.

The Fight near Winchester.

From the Petersburg Express of March 28th, we clip the following:

Prominent amongst the items was the battle the last Sunday at Barton's Mills, near Winchester, between the Confederate forces under General (Stonewall) Jackson and the Federals under Gen. Shields, the successor of the late Gen. Lander. The first accounts which we received of this fight led us to fear that we had been badly worsted, and that Jackson's *prestige* had been somewhat eluded. But the last tidings have removed all our fears, or rather changed them into exulting emotions, inspired by the heroic manner in which this intrepid officer and his men stood their ground against five times their number on the enemy's side. So far from having been a disastrous affair to our arms, it was, in fact, one of the most brilliant of the war. Although Gen. Jackson was deceived by false information which led him to the movement that brought on the battle, yet he fearlessly engaged in the unequal conflict and nobly did he maintain his reputation as a soldier. For three or four hours did he unflinchingly hold his ground, and ceased not to strike his terrible blows until darkness put an end to the bloody encounter. The loss which he inflicted upon the Federals was very heavy in killed and wounded. Its real extent will never be known any more than that of the loss which they sustained in the battle of Bethel. Our own list of killed and wounded is formidable, but not more so than could have been expected from such a furious struggle. The wonder is that our loss was not greater.—After the shadows of night closed upon the combatants they withdrew respectively, from the field, which however was occupied by a detachment of Gen. Jackson's forces, under the intrepid Ashby. General Shields, the Federal commander, was amongst the wounded.

The Express of the 29th, says:

A gentleman who was engaged in the fight arrived in this city yesterday evening, and from him we obtain some fuller particulars. On Saturday morning a brush fight took place between the commands of Col Ashby and Chew's Artillery, and the advance guard of the enemy's forces. It is alleged that it was in this fight that Gen. Shields was wounded. He was wounded in the arm, which was amputated after his return to Winchester. Gen. Banks had his horse shot under him.

After the fight on Sunday the enemy retired to Winchester, and information from citizens who came out the next day states that they were engaged all night in bringing in their killed and wounded, which they admit to be not less than 1,500. Some even put it as high as 3,000.

General Jackson in person headed five different charges, each time driving the enemy back upon his reserves.

In one of the gallant charges made a portion of Col. Fulkerson's regiment was surrounded and made prisoners. The loss of this regiment is about 150, a number of whom no doubt are in the hands of the enemy as prisoners.

The Richmond Dispatch of March 31, has a letter from an eye-witness of the battle, from which we make the following extracts:

History scarcely records such a desperate stand as our little army, under Gen. Jackson, made against the fearful odds of at least six or seven to one, from all the most reliable accounts received. From every quarter the in[illegible] the enemy numbered

Bloody Fight Between The Texans and Northern Troops in New Mexico.

THE TEXANS VICTORIOUS!

Whilst we have been lamenting our reverses near home, a grand success has attended our arms away off in New Mexico. Twenty-five hundred gallant Southerners have met, defeated and captured a force of three thousand five hundred of the enemy, with their arms, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores.—The Confederate forces were under command of Col. Sibly, and the enemy under Col. Canby. Full particulars of the fight we are unable to gather, but the main facts are as stated, and are confessed in some of the the Northern papers. The St. Louis Republican of the 13th, publishes a letter dated Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 23, giving the following details of the battle:

The fight commenced on the morning of the 21st, between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grand, with varied success until two o'clock. Col. Canby then crossed the river in force with a battery of six pieces, under Capt M'Cray, of the cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery. He had also a small battery of two howitzers. The enemy are supposed to have had eight pieces. The battle was commenced by the artillery and skirmishers, and soon became general. Towards evening most of the enemy's guns were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss. Capt. McCrary's battery was defended by Captain Plumpton's company of U. S infantry and a portion of Col. Pinos' regiment of volunteers. The Texan rebels charged furiously and desperately with their picked men, about six hundred strong. They were armed with carbines, revolvers, and long seven pound bowie knives. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery, amid a storm of grape and canister. The Mexicans of Pinos' regiment now became panic-stricken and ingloriously fled.

Capt. Plumpton and his infantry bravely stood their ground and fought nobly till more than one half of the company were numbered with the dead. With his artillerymen cut down, and his supporters reported killed, wounded or flying from the field, Captain McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and with revolver in hand, refused to fly or desert his flag. He thus fought to the last and gloriously died like a hero, the last man by his guns. The Texans suffered terribly in this charge. Many of our officers distinguished themselves. Maj. Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded, but the Major was not injured. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action, and behaved well. We have to name the loss of Lieuts. Michler and Stone, who, like Capt. McCrary, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last. Many other officers were wounded. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded; that of the enemy is believed to be much greater.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CALL FOR SOLDIERS.

The following Message from the President was communicated on the 28th inst., to Congress:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
March 28th, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The operations of the various laws now in force for raising armies has exhibited the necessity of reform. The frequent changes and amendments which have been made have rendered the system so complicated as to make it quite difficult to determine what the law really is, and to what extent prior enactments are modified by more recent legislation.

There is also embarrasment from conflict between State and Confederate legislation. I am happy to assure you of the entire harmony of purpose and cordiality of feeling which have continued to exist between myself and the executives of the several States, and it is to this cause that our success in keeping adequate forces in the field is to be attributed.

These reasons would suffice for inviting your earnest attention to the necessity of some simple and general system of exercising the power of raising armies, which is vested in the Congress by the Constitution. The vast preparations made by the enemy for a combined assault at numerous points on our frontier and sea coast, have produced the result that might have been expected. They have animated the people with a spirit of resistance so general, so resolute, and so self-sacrificing, that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stimulated. The right of the State to demand, and the duty of each citizen to render, military service, need only to be stated to be admitted. It is not, however, wise or judicious policy to place in active service that portion of the force of a people which experience has shown to be necessary as a reserve. Youths under the age of eighteen years, require further instruction—men of mature experience are needed for maintaining order and good government at home, and in supervising preparations for rendering efficient the armies in the field. These two classes constitute the proper reserve for home defence, ready to be called out in case of emergency, and to be kept in the field only when the emergency exists. But in order to maintain the reserve intact, it is [illegible] in a great war like that in which we are now engaged, that all persons of intermediate age, not legally exempt for good cause, should pay their debts of military service to the country, so that the burdens should not fall exclusively on the most ardent and patriotic.

I therefore, recommend the passage of a law declaring that all persons residing within the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and rightfully subject to military duty, shall be held to be in the military service of the Confederate States, and that some plain and simple method be adopted for their prompt enrollment and organization, repealing all of the legislation heretofore enacted which would conflict with the system proposed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE SURRENDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE TO THE FEDERALS.

From the Savannah Republican, March 26.

We conversed with a gentleman yesterday who passed the Federal pickets at St. Augustin, going in and coming out, unobserved. He gives us the following information:

The Yankees leaving their gunboats outside the bar, approached the city in a barge, about 40 in number, with a flag of truce and American ensign flying. The surrender of the city and the keys of the fort were demanded, with the notice that in the event of refusal the vessels outside would proceed to shell them. The City Council was immediately convened, and after deliberation, the keys were delivered to the Federal officer in command of the barge.

The collector of the port, Mr. P. Arnou, was assested and kept on board the Wabash, four days, when giving up the Custom House books and papers, and disclosing where the apparatus of the St. Augustine and Cape Canaveril light houses were concealed, he was released.

John Capo, of St. Augustine, was pressed into the Federal service, on information given them of his vocation and whereabouts, by the traitors, who seem to be by no means few in the Ancient City. He was used to bring in one of their gunboats, which now lies in the stream opposite the city. She mounts two guns on each side and a pivot gun—making five in all.

No country resident is allowed to leave the city or return to his place without a pass, which was granted upon his taking an oath that should he leave his place, he will take up St. Augustine as his home; and no citizen is allowed to leave without swearing that he will return.

On Monday last the Catholic Priest and Episcopal Minister were notified that unless they desisted from praying for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, they should be sent to Fort LaFayette.

Some of the ladies who appeared on the streets wore miniature Confederate flags in their bosoms. One of them confronted a Federal officer, telling him that though there were no men left in the town who had the spirit and manliness to defy them, there were women who would.

The Federals appear to know all about the movements of our people about St. Augustine previous to their arrival. And with the information given by traitors, they knew of the two companies having left that place but a short time before for New Smyrna, also, where a small Schooner that had run the blockade was concealed and where the sails could be found.

The Yankees are in full possession of the St. John's river, their gunboats having gone up as far as Palatka. The steamer Darlington is used as a transport.—There are about 2,500 Federals at Jacksonville. They are tearing up the Jacksonville Railroad, and are using the iron rail in the erection of defences of the town against attack.

SALT.

I HAVE still a quantity of SALT on hand obtained from the sea shore, according to the orders of the County Magistrates, and which I wish to dispose of as quickly as possible. Will sell any quantity from a quart to 100 bushels.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.

Salem N. C., Feb. 21, 1862. [4-tf

THE DARING EXPLOITS OF CAPTAIN MORGAN AND HIS MEN.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Democrat, of a late date, has the following obtained from reliable sources:

We have been furnished an interesting account of some of the recent exploits of the gallant and intrepid cavalier, Capt. John H. Morgan and his brave men, in the vicinity of Nashville. His squadron belongs to Maj Gen. Hardee's command, and he was left in command of the post at Murfreesboro', and to watch the movements of the enemy.

On the 7th inst., in the afternoon, Capt. Morgan, Lt. Col. Robert Wood, (who accompanied him as an amateur,) 5 of Capt. Morgans men and 10 Rangers, went 18 miles toward Nashville, avoiding the pike, encamped that night, and early next morning entered the Federal lines under the direction of good guides. They were forced to pass within a half mile of a camp of Federal cavalry and captured 5 men of the 13th Ohio regiment (Col. Smith) with their Enfield rifles. Continuing their march toward Nashville, they took position near the Lunatic Asylum commanding a full view of the turnpike. Soon a train of wagons, with a guard, appeared in sight, whereupon Col. Wood, the Captain and four of his men, clad in U. S. overcoats, rode up, stopped the train, captured 23 prisoners, and, cutting loose the horses and mules from the wagons, mounted the prisoners on them and sent them back to our men in the woods This operation was repeated till the prisoners numbered 98, including the aid of General Dumont and several other officers.

The prisoners were divided into three squads under seperate guards, and all started to return to Murfreesboro'. Lt. Owens and ten men, having 60 prisoners in charge, were attacked and pursued by the 4th Regiment of Ohio Cavalry. The pursuit continued 15 miles and the prisoners having been abandoned, the Lieutenant and 6 of his men eluded their pursuers by leaping their horses from a steep bank into the river and swimming across. The enemy declined to emulate their daring example. The other four men to avoid capture, turned into the woods, and at last accounts had not been heard from. The enemy fired several shots at the party, but without effect. Two officers among the prisoners resisted and were shot.

Col. Wood and 14 men, with the ten prisoners, went across the country, passing within a mile of the Federal cavalry, reaching the vicinity of Murfreesboro' that night.

Capt. Morgan was returning alone towards Murfreesboro', and encountering a picket of six men, captured them and their arms. This is said to have been accomplished in this manner:

He discovered the picket in a house, and having on a Federal uniform, or perhaps overcoat, assumed a bold front, and with the confident air of a Federal officer, rode up to the picket and rebuked the officer in command for not attending properly to his duty, ordered him to give up his arms, which he did. He then directed him, under penalty of death, to call the men one by one and surrender their arms, which was done—and all surrendered.—One of Morgan's men, named Spalding, joined him with four other prisoners, and they came up with Col. Wood and his party next morning, and all returned to Murfreesboro', with 38 prisoners, who were sent on to Salisbury, N. C., for confinement.

The fruits, finally reaped from the expedition were 38 prisoners and a large number of horses, mules, pistols, sabres, harness, saddles, &c., together with the knowledge that the whole force of the enemy was about 65,000, that they had posted a regiment of Cavalry about 8 miles from Nashville on the Murfreesboro' pike, and gave no indications of a further advance.

The above account is obtained from an authentic source. These and many previous exploits of Capt. Morgan and his men indicate a daring bravery and patriotism worthy of the best days of the revolution of 1776. We are credibly informed that Hardee has urgently recommended him for promotion to a Colonelcy.—He merits and should receive it. We understand that he is a son of Mr. Calvin Morgan, formerly of this city, late of Lexington, Kentucky, and was born here. We feel proud of him as a native of Huntsville.

GALLANT CAPT. JOHN H. MORGAN AGAIN—THE MOST DARING FEAT YET!

On Sunday, (20) 20th inst., Capt. Morgan, with forty men, suddenly appeared at Gallatin, Tenn., 28 miles the other side of Nashville. After catching all the Union men in the place, and confining them in a guard house, Capt. Morgan, dressed in a Federal uniform, proceeded to the telegraph office at the Railroad Depot, a short distance from the town. Entering the office, the following conversation took place between Capt. Morgan and the telegraphic operator, a blustering fellow:

Capt. Morgan.—"Good day sir! What news have you?"

Operator.—"Nothing, sir, except it is reported that that d—d rebel, Capt. John Morgan, is this side of the Cumberland with some of his cavalry. I wish I could get sight of the d—d rascal. I'd make a hole through him larger than he would find pleasant."

While thus speaking, the operator drew a fine navy revolver and flourished it as if to satisfy his visitor how desperately he would use the instrument in case he should meet with the famous rebel Captain.

"Do you know who *I* am?" quickly remarked Capt. Morgan, continuing the conversation.

"I have not that pleasure," remarked the operator.

"Well, *I* am Capt. Morgan," responded that gentleman.

At these words the operator's cheeks blanched, his knees shook, the revolver dropped from his hands, and he sunk to the floor. He literally "wilted."

After the frightened individual had recovered himself sufficiently, Captain Morgan required him to telegraph some messages to Louisville, among others, one to Prentice, of the Journal, politely offering to act as his escort on his proposed visit to Nashville. Then taking the operator with him as a prisoner, Capt. Morgan with his men awaited the arrival of the train from Bowling Green for Nashville.

In due time the train came thundering in.—Capt. Morgan at once seized it, and taking five Federal officers who were passengers and the engineer of the train prisoners, he burned to cinders all the cars with their contents, and then filling the locomotive with turpentine, shut down all the valves and started it towards Nashville. Before it had run eight hundred yards the accumulation of steam caused it to explode, shivering it into a thousand atoms. Capt. Morgan then started southward with his prisoners and made his way safely to the Confederate army.

The bridge over Barren River beyond Bowling Green, has not yet been rebuilt, and the Federals had only one locomotive and one train of cars, with which to do all their business between Bowling Green and Nashville. The serious damage inflicted upon the Federals by this dashing exploit may be appreciated from this fact.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

BURNING TOWNS AND CITIES.

We believe those hair-brained people who have been so hot for burning the towns and cities, but who very generally have no homes of their own, either to burn or to fall into the hands of the enemy, are growing cooler or scarcer. We are glad to see that the press very generally condemns such vandalism. Those who expect to go North as the enemy advances South, or who expect to be driven into the Gulf of Mexico, may very well afford to waste their gas in talking about burning towns and cities, but those who expect to contend for their homes and firesides to the bitter end, and who hope to drive the enemy from the land, will want their dwellings and stores, &c., after the war is over. We clip from the Charleston Mercury the following:

"The New Orleans papers denounce, in bitter terms, the scheme so flippantly advocated by many, of burning every town and city that cannot be kept from the enemy's grasp. The Bee says:

"A great deal of crude and undigested stuff has been written and spoken in reference to this subject, and it is evident that many who press their opinions do so without having previously taken the trouble to examine them. There is a sort of vague idea afloat that we should inflict terrible suffering upon the Federals by burning those cities which he is preparing to capture. This notion is founded on the solitary and exceptional fact of the conflagration of Moscow, under circumstances altogether different from any that can present themselves in our country. Moscow was given to the flames because it had been selected as the winter quarters of Napoleon's grand army; because its destruction left that immense host without shelter at the commencement of the terrible frosts of a Russian winter. When Moscow was burnt, the French had no place to fall back upon, but were forced to turn their faces homeward, and to begin a retreat, the horrors of which are without a parallel in history. The immolation of Moscow was, therefore, an act of the profoundest wisdom. It overwhelmed the foe, and preserved the Russian Empire from subjugation."

After remarking that the Yankees themselves would be enraptured at the sight of our cities reduced to ashes by the burning patriotism of the South, the Bee concludes:

"Suppose New Orleans destroyed. Will the Hectors and hot-heads, who so flippantly prate of the possibility of this consummation, tell us where its vast population, its tender women and helpless children, are to be sheltered? What city is there within reasonable distance that could receive them?—Would they not be snatched from the flames to be surrendered to a more lingering death by famine and exposure? But it is needless to dwell upon an event which, in all human probability, will never occur. Any person attempting so flagitious a crime as the destruction, by fire, of New Orleans, would be regarded as the worst of public enemies, and would be shot down or strung up to the nearest lamp post with as little compunction as might be felt at the killing of a mad dog."

THE QUESTION OF EMANCIPATION IN THE NORTHERN CONGRESS.

A friend has handed us a New York Herald, of the 7th inst., from which we make the following extract:—

"The progress of the debate on the Confiscation bill is developing the conservative, Constitution-loving sentiment in Congress. It is a struggle of law and order against anarchy and revolution. The observations of Senator McDougall, (opposition) of California, on Monday and Tuesday, are well worthy the attentive consideration of the whole people, and their endorsement by Mr. Cowan, (republican) of Pennsylvania, is a most gratifying evidence of patriotism, amidst the fierce passions of party spirit.—"Shall we," says the latter gentleman, "stand by the Constitution, or shall we open wide the field of revolution, and go back to the doctrines of feudal ages, and introduce feuds which centuries cannot quiet? That is what this bill proposes. The passage of such a bill will make the whole Southern people our enemies. The scheme of colonization is entirely impracticable. And further, the bill is directly in conflict with the Constitution, for the preservation of which alone the war is waged. The bill is unnecessary, impolitic and totally useless.—The bill is unconstitutional, because the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and no person punished for crime without regular proceedings in Court. This bill is, in fact, a bill of attainder, and Congress has no power to pass it."

This covers the whole ground. And what is Mr. Cowan's opinion about emancipation? He says: "I protest against that section of the bill freeing the slaves, as an entire departure from the principles of the Constitution, and especially impolitic at this time. Because we are in a war, we ought not to make a law which was unconstitutional before." "What have the negroes done to secure freedom at this time, when the course of their masters seem especially to invite them to strike for liberty?—Nothing. They simply rely on their masters, like domestic animals, with a sort of blind instinct."—He concludes with "a hope that the bill would not pass, but that Congress would attend to the measures necessary to secure success in the great struggle in which we are engaged."

This is the language of a patriot; and if all men in Congress had only so spoken and acted from the beginning, neither civil convulsion nor disunion would exist to-day. There is one great result produced by this war. The eyes of millions of men at the North are opened to the real character of the negro, and they have discovered, from the experience of our troops and Generals, what we have so long proclaimed to them in vain—the natural inferiority of the negro to the white man, which can no more be removed than the color of his skin by any amount of legislation. It is the negro's nature to be the servant of the Caucasian race. He "relies on his master," says Mr. Cowan, "with a sort of blind instinct." It is evident, therefore, that that part of the bloody programme which contemplated servile insurrection is already exploded. The negro is happier and better off, physically, morally, socially and religiously, under the mild Christian servitude of his white master at the South, than he ever was in any other condition since the dawn of creation, or ever will be till the coming of the millennium. To leave the negro to himself, and put him into competition with the white man, is to destroy him as effectually as our civilization has destroyed the red man of the forest. Servitude is the negro's normal condition. It is calculated to preserve the race from extinction, and to render it happy and at the same time subservient to the happiness of the white man. That white men should wage a war of extermination against white men, to change the condition of blacks for the worse, is an absurdity too great for the common sense of any people, and much more of the intelligent and practical people of the United States. Mr. Lincoln recognizes the fact; and therefore, even if the fanatics in Congress should succeed in carrying their bill, it will be met with his veto."

THE INVADERS AT WASHINGTON.

By a private letter from Washington, Beaufort county, kindly shown to us, we learn (says the Wilmington Journal,) that on Friday morning, the 21st instant, news was received at Washington that five of the enemy's steamers were approaching. At the pilings in the river they were obstructed and met with some delay in disposing of the obstruction, but succeeded in blowing it up with their submarine battery. Between one and two o'clock two of the boats came up to the wharf and their commander put his foot on shore—said he was glad to find so many to meet him, he hoped they were all good Union men, and woe to the Secessionists!

All the way as they came up to town a splendid band played "Dixie" and "Auld Lang Syne." On landing they formed a line headed by the drum major, a big stout man with a tremendous cap and a big feather in it, and a mallet in his hand.—They sent for the authorities and when Sheriff Campbell and Clerk of the Court, Corden, approached, they asked for the Court House to which they went and hoisted the Federal flag, playing Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner, and Dixie. The flag being up, they gave repeated cheers; our people preserved the utmost silence, manifesting much humiliation at the proceedings, but, under the circumstances, there was no help for it. They said particularly they didn't want the negroes, and if one came on board, they would hang him. They destroyed the gun-carriages in Mr. Myers' ship-yard, and took a parcel of tools belonging to one of the workmen. They cut up the gunboat on Farrow's ship yard, and would have burned it, but they said they feared firing the town. They demanded the lantern that had been taken from Hatteras light, and threatened to hold Mr. Myers, in whose warehouse it had been stored by the collector, responsible.

They threatened to have Mr. Myers' and Mr. Willard's steamers, which are up the river,—said they intended to bring a light draft steamer for the purpose. There was a hundred soldiers only at the hoisting of the flag, and they were very handsomely equipped and splendidly armed. When they left they said they would send a boat occasionally to look around. They made no arrests nor said any thing about the oath. They expressed themselves disappointed in not finding more Union feeling existing, particularly in the Mayor, who had been represented to them as a Union man.—They said they brought four thousand men, the steamers in which they were being anchored below.

Some of the Yankee officers said they were waiting for reinforcements of twenty thousand, when they would push right on to Raleigh. Everything was of course in a disturbed and unsettled condition when the letter was written, which was within a very few days after the coming of the enemy, some persons sending off their servants and some not. The negroes were very much disappointed with the reception by the Federal troops, who are heartily sick of them.

EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.

A correspondent of the Columbus Enquirer, writing from Culpepper C. H., Virginia, 11th inst., says the Army of the Potomac broke up winter quarters on Saturday morning, and took up the line of march for Gordonsville. The weather was fine and the troops got along well. The writer says:

"It is reported that the enemy crossed Club Run bridge this morning in pursuit, but whether they will dare try to come up with us is doubtful. They are afraid of Manassas, and they will have to pass that celebrated battle-field should they desire to come up with us, we do not fear them much.

Our tents and all extra baggage have been burnt, with a considerable amount of commissary stores, the transportation not being sufficient to enable us to bring them. Several hundred good blankets were burned by our regiment alone; and other regiments have destroyed an equal number; and all along the road you can see blankets and knapsacks that have been cast off by our poor, foot-sore soldiers Some were allowed to get into the ambulances, but were compelled to throw away their blankets, etc., as it was as much as the teams could do to pull the sick."

POTOMAC.—It appears that the enemy at several points have pressed hard upon the heels of our forces as they retired from the Potomac. We regret to learn that the falling back was delayed so long as to subject the army to immense losses in the way clothing and provisions. It is stated that the trunks, clothing, munitions, stores, tents, &c., destroyed by our men before leaving Manassas, were worth $1,000,000. It is thus that our retreats are severly damaging.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—Died, at his residence in Columbus County, N. C., on the 9th of Jan. last, Mr. Edwin J. Pate, in the 54th year of his age. Also, on the 5th of Jan., Mrs. Catharine Ann Pate, in the 52d year of her age, wife of the above. Also, on the 8th of Jan., Miss Euphemia V. Pate in her 16th year. Also on the 15th of Jan., Ann E. Pate, in her 10th year. Also, on the 19th of Jan., Miss Margaret M. Pate, in her 18th year, all daughtes of the above. Also, at his own residence, Mr. F. M. Pate, in the 34th year of his age, on the 3d of March, 1862, a son of the above.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

WHAT THE YANKEES ARE DOING WITH THE CONTRABANDS AT PORT ROYAL.

The steamer Atlantic left New York a few days since with a large cargo of army stores, and about sixty passengers who accompanied Mr. E. L Pierce, the Government agent in charge of the plantations and contrabands at Port Royal.

Three-fourths of the number are men who are to be superintendents of the abandoned estates, and will direct the labors of the negroes, who are to be employed in such agricultural pursuits as cotton culture and raising vegetables for their own support, and for the use of the army at that point.

Twelve or fifteen of the passengers are ladies, who will become teachers of an industrial school which will be at once established at Port Royal, under the superintendance of Rev. M. French, of New York. Mrs. Senator Harlan, of Iowa, is among the ladies, and will assist in some department of the work.

About three thousand dollars worth of agricultural implements, including plows, hoes, and others in most common use, have been purchased by Mr. Pierce, and will be taken to Port Royal in the Atlantic. He takes also a quantity of seeds, including one barrel contributed from the Patent Office at Washington, as well as some medicines and other necessary articles.

TAX NOTICE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The information for the citizens of Forsyth which I promised last week, I now furnish you:

The tax list which is to be given in next month is the regular State and County tax to be paid to the Sheriff in July next. Owing to various alterations and new ordinances, the list of taxes given in last July is of no avail. This list is intended to cover that and extends to the first of April 1862. Therefore, all Interests and Dividends received or due between the 1st of July 1860 and 1st of April 1862 will have to be listed.—Household and kitchen furniture amounting to $200 or under is exempted. Those having less than $100 cash on hand on the 1st of April, 1862, need not list the amount; but all having more than $100 must give in the whole amount. Mechanics tools, Books, Wearing apparel, Arms for muster and farming utensils of all kinds are exempt. Horses, Mules and Cattle in use on farms and not for sale, are also exempted, but all other property, notes, accounts, &c., are to be given in.

The assessors will please return their lists to me on the 3rd day of May (instead of the 2nd as ordered in the act,) as on that day all the assessors are to meet, as a Board of Valuation, before which all complaints are to be heard, if any persons feel agrieved by our valuation.

Printed lists will be furnished to each assessor, from whom all tax payers are to obtain them, and fill them out correctly for themselves. Each tract of land (that does not join each other) and the valuation thereof is to be listed seperately; and each Town Lot is to be listed seperately, and the number thereof on the Town plot to be given.

As I will have but a short time to make out the tax list for the Sheriff, I respectfully request tax payers and assessors not to attach any cents to the end of their valuation, and to have a 0 or an even number at the end of all the items, if possible.

C. L. BANNER, *Clerk.*

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of every person liable to pay tax, residing in any district, or having property therein liable to taxation, at the times and places appointed by the assessor, to furnish to the assessor a written list of his taxables, (excepting real estate, which the assessor shall ascertain and abstract from the last valuation of real estate and the tax lists filed in the office of the clerks of the county courts, for the year 1861,) setting forth the number and value of his slaves, horses, mares, mules, jennets, jacks and neat cattle, (except such as are for use or consumption on the farms,) provided, that such exception shall not include slaves; his household and kitchen furniture, except such as are specifically taxed, (over and above the value of two hundred dollars,) the number and value of his ships, boats and other water craft of the value of one hundred dollars or upwards; and in listing the amount of debt due to him from solvent parties and his cash on hand, he shall be allowed to deduce debts owing by him as principal, and also as surety, where the principal is insolvent, listing only the balance after making such deduction, and such listing and valuation shall have reference to the property owned and the subjects of taxation held by the tax-payer and its value on the first day of April in which said listing is to be done; and he shall also set forth all other articles of property or subjects of taxation which he is bound to list, with his estimate of the value of such portions thereof as is taxed ad valorem, and the assessor shall administer to the person furnishing said list, the following oath, "You solemnly swear that the list by you furnished, contains a full statement of all the property and subjects of taxation which you are bound to list, either in your own right or in right of any other person, and that the property valued, is not worth more, in cash, than the valuations annexed, to the best of your knowledge and belief."

SEC. 13. If any person liable to pay tax, shall fail or refuse to give such list of his taxable property on oath, or if the assessor shall have reason to believe that such person has not rendered a true account of his taxables, or has fixed a valuation less than the true cash value thereof, he shall assess such person such an amount as he shall have reason to believe correct, according to the best information he can procure; and the assessor is hereby authorized to address written interrogatories to the person listing or any other person, for the purpose of obtaining such information, and to require written answers thereto upon oath, which oath the assessor is hereby authorized to administer; and if any person being so interrogated, shall refuse to answer such interrogatories, he shall be liable to pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action in the name of the State, to the use of the county, and it shall be the duty of the assessor to report such delinquency to the county solicitor who shall bring suit for said penalty.

WOOL! WOOL!!

I NOW offer for sale my Wool Machines, three miles East of Midway, Davidson County, N. C Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call and see soon. J. P. SICKLOFF.

Feb. 21, 1862.2m. pd

CAVALRY!

I AM AUTHORIZED TO ENLIST AND muster into service, **Companies of Cavalry** for the war, to be formed into a battalion. Officers raising companies are invited to communicate with me.

PETER W. HAIRSTON,
Fulton, Davie County, N. C.

March 14—3w:pd.

To the People of North Carolina.

AT the Request of President Davis, I have undertaken to collect all the arms now in the hands of private citizens of our State. For that purpose I have been invested with authority to borrow, purchase, or if necessary, to impress them. I am satisfied it will never be necessary to resort to the use of the last named power. Patriots of North Carolina, our soil is invaded, and though we have men enough to repel the invaders, our men are useless unless they have arms. Upwards of 20,000 stand of arms are now lying useless in our houses, these arms should be collected and placed in the hands of our noble defenders. None but a craven or disloyal citizen will refuse to comply with this requisition. I will immediately appoint suitable agents to go through every county in the State empowered to borrow, purchase, or if necessary, impress arms; but in the meantime let me entreat all true patriots to send in all their muskets, rifles, and double-barrel shot guns (good, bad, or indifferent,) to the Sheriffs of the different counties, whom I do hereby authorize to receive and pay for them agreeably to the attached schedule of prices, and draw on me for the amount necessary.

For good rifles, and muskets, $13 and $20 each, according to value; good double-barrel shot guns from $13 to $38, according to value; other arms and parts of arms according to valuation.

I have also been requested to purchase old scrap iron, whether cast or wrought, and of all weights, for which I will pay for the former 1½ cents per pound; for the latter, 4 cents.

April 4. 1862. [49-3t] W. S. ASHE.

All the papers in the State copy three times & send bills to Maj. W. S. Ashe, Richmond, Va.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, [within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48-1m.

Executive Department N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, March 20, 1862.

Special Order No. 104.

AN ELECTION for Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the 71st Regiment N. C. Militia, will be held at the usual place of assembling the Regiment, on the 12th day of April, 1862. The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the 17th section, new Militia Law.

By order of Governor Clark,
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Col. J. MASTEN, Winston, N. C.

In obedience to the above order, the Commissioned officers of the 71st Regiment, will meet at the Court-house in Winston, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the 12th of April, 1862, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major of said Regiment. By order of

J. MASTEN, Col. Commanding.

March, 27. 1862.

Executive Department N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, March 20, 1862.

Special Order, No. 105.

AN ELECTION for Field Officers of 121st Regiment, N. C. Militia, will be held at the usual place of assembling the Regiment, on the 12th day of April, 1862. The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the 17th section new Militia law.

By order of Gov, Clark,
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Col. J. MASTEN, Winston, N. C.

In obedience to the foregoing order the Commissioned Officers of the 121st Regiment (new Reg't.) will meet at the Court-house in Winston, at 1 o'clock on the 12th of April next, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major of said Regiment, and to fully organize the same. By order of

J. MASTEN, Col, Commanding.

March, 27, 1862.

TAX NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed Assessor for Salem District, to take the list and assess the property, subject to State and County Tax, to be listed in April and paid in July, I hereby give notice that I have printed blanks ready which tax-payers can obtain and fill out themselves.

As the value of Property, amount of Cash on hand, Interest due, Accounts, &c.; are all to be calculated to April 1st, I give this notice thus early to give time to prepare the lists required.

I will attend in the Commissioners' Hall in Salem on SATURDAY THE 12th AND SATURDAY THE 19th OF APRIL, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, to receive the lists.

For further particulars see extracts of the act published in this paper.

E. A. VOGLER, *Assessor.*

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1862. 48—3t.

HORSE, BUGGY, BOOKS, &C., AT AUCTION!

WILL be offered for sale at Mr. E. L. Hege's Store, in Salem, on Monday, April 7th, at 10 o'clock. a. m., one excellent Greenbrier (Va.) Horse, 7 or 8 years old, a noble pacer, and a capital buggy or carriage Horse, of a rich dark bay color, and believed to be partly of imported stock. Also one Buggy and Harness; one good Saddle (cost $24) and Bridle.

BED CLOTHING.—Several articles, quilts and counterpanes.

BOOKS, SZAR'S WORKS.—Szar's Pictorial Family Bible, Remarkable Adventures of celebrated Persons, Family Instructor, Guide to health and long life, House-keeper's Manual, &c. Also Classical Books—Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Lexicons, Cicero, Sallust, Virgil, Livy, &c., &c.

Salem, March 21, 1862.

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 22nd, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into regiments by the State, the Commissioned officers will elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it,) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK, [48-4t

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Virginia Atkinson,	Fleete Longworth,
J. B. Barrow,	Lewis Mize,
Mrs. Emily Boles,	James F. Mendenhall,
J. F. Delap,	Wiley Nifong,
Catharine Dunkins,	Mrs. Nancy Samuels,
Mrs. Susan K. Floyd,	T. B. Stimpson, 2
" Nancy Fisher,	Miss Victoria Teague
H. H. Hairlip,	Thos. R. Tate,
Miss Levenia Hines,	C. A. Transue,
J. C. Holder,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
Mr Joyner (pumpmaker)	" Mihala Willard.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

"Bethel Reg't to be Re-organized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1862.

THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place.—All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this office without dely, with a view of going into this Regiment which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. Where a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: a captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieut. for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

40—4t

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY:"

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial.

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now—It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insidious ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men." and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

BURTON & FRAZIER, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be Supplied. ☜

N. B. For the present, address the publishers at Grenada, Mississippi.

Dr. John Lewis Johnson,

A MEMBER OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAVING located in Winston, N. C., tenders to the public his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS.

Having been in the practice of medicine in Virginia and this State, for the last 10 or 12 years, he hopes by diligent attention to his profession, to merit and obtain a liberal share of public patronage. A good supply of medicines and concentrated chemical Extracts on hand. Especial attention given to the treatment of every variety of chronic diseases, &c.

☞ Residence, the Miller House, Winston

March 16, 1862.

Thrashing Machine for Sale.

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6tf.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
APRIL	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAY	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
JULY	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
AUGUST	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SEPTEMBER	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
OCTOBER	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
NOVEMBER	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DECEMBER	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1862

Miss Melinda Crater, Miss Nancy Steward,
Reuben S. Crater, " Rachel Sanders,
Miss Mary Fisher, J. R. Sikes,
" Martha Holder, Geo. M. Sides,
Mrs. Lurina Herold, Jacob Tice,
Allen J. James, Mrs. P. B Weatherford.
Rev. Silas Livermore, Mrs. Sarah Whitfield
Miss Susan Miller, Miss Mary A Whicker
James Martin, " Elizabeth Weisner
Amos Rominger,

Persons calling for any of the above letter will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., February 15th, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Barrels Wanted

P. R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

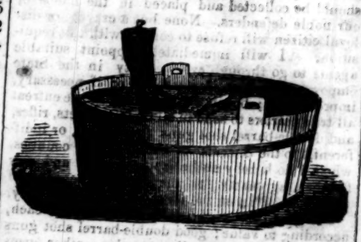
Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna.

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. R. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,		$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,		5 00
Six copies,	do do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear.

Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS O[FFICE]

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,
Delivery Bonds,
Ca Sas,
Ca Sa Bonds,
Ca Sa Affidavits,
Garnishments,
Writs,
Subpoenas,
Witness Tickets,
Juror Tickets,
Declarations of Ejectment,
Marriage License.
Letters Testamentary,
Administr'r's Bonds,
Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Attachments,
Apprentice Indent.,
Appearance Bonds,
Notes of Hand,
Land Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Fi. Fa.
Ven Ex.
&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office.

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.

Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call.

E. L. REGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Anson	6,998	19	611	6028
Alleghany	6,982	151	6951	13664
Ashe	3,357	27	206	3590
Beaufort	7,423	142	391	7956
Bertie	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bladen	5,346	270	8186	14311
Brunswick	6,333	435	5327	11995
Buncombe	4,515	260	3631	8406
Burke	10,923	100	1193	12634
Cabarrus	6,847	219	2171	9237
Caldwell	7,409	104	3040	10546
Camden	6,297	114	1084	7499
Carteret	2,940	276	2127	5343
Caswell	6,064	152	1969	8185
Catawba	6,581	179	9355	15215
Chatham	9,038	98	1664	10306
Cherokee	12,555	204	6246	17105
Chowan	8,602	38	519	0166
Cleaveland	2,978	151	3713	9842
Columbus	10,104	109	2131	12348
Craven	5,779	356	2463	8597
Cumberland	9,561	1284	6190	16373
Currituck	4,671	278	5510	10369
Davidson	13,378	221	2524	7476
Davie	6,104	147	3076	16601
Duplin	8,246	101	2289	8494
Edgecombe	8,280	374	716	15768
Forsyth	10,716	368	10108	17376
Franklin	6,490	211	1784	12891
Gaston	7,009	551	7079	14110
Gates	4,150	102	2159	9310
Granville	11,189	352	3902	8444
Greene	2,226	1121	17086	23396
Guilford	15,726	653	3947	7925
Halifax	6,542	693	3625	2 056
Harnett	5,351	3459	10340	19431
Haywood	5,488	104	2584	8039
Henderson	8,981	86	313	3601
Hertford	3,948	85	1282	10118
Hyde	4,692	1101	4445	9504
Iredell	11,141	259	3793	7734
Jackson	8,911	29	417	15547
Johnston	10,548	6	281	5598
Jones	2,210	193	4916	17657
Lenoir	4,903	107	3413	5730
Lincoln	6,000	177	3131	10211
Macon	5,870	80	2115	8195
Madison	5,803	115	519	6004
Martin	5,435	2	213	5908
McDowell	5,542	461	4303	10189
Mecklenburg	10,543	213	1305	7120
Montgomery	5,781	390	6541	17374
Moore	8,725	45	1823	7649
Nash	6,319	484	2518	11447
New Hanover	10 617	688	4 81	11628
Northampton	5,912	766	10332	21715
Onslow	5 198	656	68 8	13378
Orange	11 318	169	3499	8956
Pasquotank	4 473	522	5106	16949
Perquimans	3,3-7	1484	2983	8940
Person	5,798	392	3569	7348
Pitt	7 480	348	5196	11221
Polk	3,317	127	8473	16080
Randolph	14,768	196	690	4043
Richmond	5 211	380	2645	16793
Robeson	8 584	345	5453	11009
Rockingham	10 021	1450	5446	14490
Rowan	10 522	407	6318	16746
Rutherford	9,000	135	3929	14586
Sampson	9,106	122	2391	11573
Stanly	6,590	489	7028	16623
Stokes	7,647	42	1169	7801
Surry	8 949	86	2469	10492
Tyrrell	3,503	184	1246	10379
Union	8 903	143	1597	4943
Wake	16,470	53	5246	11202
Warren	4 923	1424	10733	28627
Washington	3,596	405	10401	15726
Watauga	4,721	205	2465	6457
Wayne	8,741	82	104	4957
Wilkes	13,980	7-4	5451	14406
Wilson	5,944	261	1208	14719
Yadkin	9,110	280	3196	9750
Yancey	8,229	168	1433	10711
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number,
Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number,
An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.
Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.
Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.
Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 10th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT

OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIROINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratt'ion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

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Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5, p. m.

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Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

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Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
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